

Ministers examine farming activities

By Farouk Luqman

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The agriculture ministers of Saudi Arabia and Denmark met in Jeddah Saturday to discuss cooperation.

Danish Minister Poul Dalsager and Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh concentrated on three main points. They included setting up joint ventures between the private sectors of both countries in agricultural development, training Saudi Arabians and the secondment of experts to work for the ministry in Riyadh, and bring in private firms. Fisheries were emphasized in the final category.

A member of the Danish delegation, which included experts from the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the embassy here, Dr. Per Nielsen, of Danish Turnkey Dairies, said a cooperation agreement was signed in 1975 and renewed last year. Dr. Nielsen visited Denmark last June for the signing.

Nielsen, a specialist in milk processing, said the Danes were engaged in training, the exchange of agricultural information and the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. They have been assigned the preparation of a study and plans for the organization of dairy and poultry industries, and associated services such as water resource technology. Saudi Arabian personnel will be trained in Denmark on the principles of reverse osmosis and the recycling of used water.

A laboratory for the study and treatment of animal diseases will be established, while demonstration or model farms will be set up.

Nielsen said discussions between the two parties also covered dairy farms, plants, feed mills, industrial drying plants, greenhouses, farm machinery and maintenance services.

His company has already gone into joint ventures with local firms for building dairy plants in various parts of the country, with more in the offing, he says.



Poul Dalsager

Danish Ambassador Paul Bent Sondergaard told *Arab News* Saturday that he was quite pleased with progress so far. "We think that cooperation between our two countries is very important and hope to achieve more in the near future."

He would rather wait for further talks before speaking about specifics but just now "I can only thank God for what has been done."

Meanwhile, Dalsager met with Deputy Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Dr. Saleh Al-Malek. Malek said their talks dealt with Danish studies on green belts to be planned around various cities. Dalsager said his country was willing to go ahead with them.

Malek and Dalsager also dealt with plans to recycle used water for irrigation of parks and gardens.

Sunday, the Danish delegation plans to visit the Asir, in the south.

Mayor cites progress of Arab towns panel

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 (SPA) — The Organization of Arab Towns has made considerable progress since its establishment in 1967. Abdul Aziz Al-Adasani, the visiting mayor of Kuwait and secretary general of the organization says.

The organization, which now has 108 Arab cities as members, has opened a fund financed by those states able to help those cities whose resources are insufficient to undertake projects. The organization, with a capital of KDS billion, has begun giving aid to several Arab countries, including Tunisia and Jordan.

WEATHER

Temperatures will rise slightly in the western and the north-western regions.

Humidity will increase in the western coast, and frost and fog will form in the northern region at night and in the early morning.

Winds will be mostly light to moderate and variable. They will be south-easterly and moderate in the north-western region, causing sand haze occasionally.

Seas will be calm to moderate. Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	29	17	Tabuk	18	02
Jeddah	27	16	Turaf	14	—1
Riyadh	17	08	Arar	17	01
Dhahran	20	09	Bisha	23	08
Medina	22	04	Yanbu	27	10
Taif	21	06	Abha	17	09

Last year's champion, Hilal, stayed in third place with a 3-0 win over Wehda. Tunisian forward Naji Imaam scored two of the goals which put Hilal on the 14 point mark, one behind the leaders.

King's cup holder Ahli remains in fourth place but dropped a point against Shebab in a disappointing 0-0 draw. Ahli has averaged only one goal a game this season, and although only points off the top, it does not look to have the consistency to maintain a serious title challenge.

At the foot of the table Ohod gained its second victory of the year when the Medina side defeated Nahda 2-1. This was only Nahda's second defeat of the year, and puts Ohod back into the relegation battle after looking to be fighting a lost cause.

Ohod has five points and is still two points adrift at the bottom of the table. Only two points separate Wehda in ninth place from Nahda in fifth however, and if Ohod can maintain the form which gained victories over Nasr and Nahda in recent weeks, the

arab news Local

Ittihad draws

Nasr recaptures leadership of Saudi Premier League

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Riyadh's Nasr has regained the leadership of the Premier League after a convincing 5-0 midweek victory over Ittihad in Damman. Nasr is level on points with Ittihad but has a vastly superior goal difference to the Jeddah side. Ittihad had to settle for a 1-1 draw in Dagamam with Kadasia which maintains its undefeated record in the League this season.

These matches, the tenth series in the eighteen-match Premier Division, are the last to be played for several weeks as Brazilian coach Maneli takes the opportunity to gather his international squad together for coaching and matches against South Korea this week.

Nasr, which had only taken two points from its previous three matches, was in dominant mood against Ittihad. The Riyadh side defeated Ittihad 4-3 in the first game of the season, but the return match was never so close. International striker Majid Abdullah notched a hat-trick and Darwish added one more to his consistent scoring record this year, as Nasr hammered five goals past the Damman side.

Ittihad went into the match with a one point advantage over Nasr but lost this lead in a 1-1 draw with Kadasia. Both goals came from Saudi Arabian international strikers, Issa Hamdan opened the scoring for Ittihad but Saad Jasim replied for Kadasia.

This was only Hamdan's second of the season, a fact which emphasizes Dettmar Cramer's problem with Ittihad. The Jeddah team has scored only 13 goals in 10 games, almost half the number Nasr has put past its opponents. Defensively, Ittihad has the best record in the league and its midfield build-up is solid but the lack of scoring power results in games being drawn when both points should be firmly in the bag.

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team will be looking anxiously over their shoulders. With the league campaign in temporary abeyance, the battle for the title is still wide open. Ittihad, Nasr and Hilal are all in with a strong chance, although Ahli must be considered an underdog at this stage.

In previous seasons the side which held the lead after 10 games went on to win the championship. In 1977, Ahli and Nasr were locked together on 15 points with Ahli having the better goal difference. This is exactly the situation Nasr and Ittihad are in this year, with Nasr having the edge. By the end of the 1977 season Ahli took the title with 29 points one ahead of Nasr, although the title was effectively decided in the second last game of the season when Ahli defeated Ittihad 2-0.

In 1978, Hilal had 17 points after 10 matches, one more than second-placed Nasr. Again the championship went to the leader at the stage with Hilal finishing on 30 points to Nasr's 28 despite losing its last match to Ittihad 2-1. The title was again decided in the second to last match when Hilal beat Nasr 1-0 in what was effectively the League decider.

These facts must give heart to Nasr, leading the table and hoping to improve on its second place of the last two years. Nasr's displays this season would tend to bear out this projection, as the Riyadh side has been in consistent form and scoring freely, apart from the upset reverse at the hands of Ohod.

Ittihad, on the other hand, is undefeated but has had several lackluster displays and Cramer must be worried about the lack of scoring power up front.

Although history and current performance would tend to indicate Nasr as the most likely title-winner, neither Ittihad nor Hilal will relinquish their challenges without a fight.

The crucial matches are the Ittihad v. Nasr and Ittihad v. Hilal clashes in the 14th and 15th series of the competition, but the title may well not be decided until the final matches when Hilal takes on Nasr in Riyadh and Ittihad plays Ahli in Jeddah in what are sure to be closely contested games.

Results:

Kadasia	1:1	Ittihad
Ittihad	0:5	Nasr
Ohod	2:1	Nahda
Shebab	0:0	Ahli
Hilal	3:0	Wehda

Standings:

	Pld	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Nasr	10	6	1	3	25	9	15
Ittihad	10	5	0	5	13	6	15
Hilal	10	5	1	4	17	10	14
Ahli	10	4	2	4	10	8	12
Nahda	10	1	2	7	9	8	9
Kadasia	10	1	2	7	11	13	8
Shebab	10	2	2	4	11	14	8
Ohod	10	1	5	3	9	17	7
Medina	10	1	4	5	5	15	7
Taif	10	2	7	1	9	20	5

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Although history and current performance

Shippers warned against piracy

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — Importers are responsible for piracy by dealing with cheap, unknown and dishonest shipping companies, the general director of Damman Port, Muhammad Sulaiman al-Muhanna says.

The companies forge shipping documents and steal the goods by persuading port authorities of their ownership. That sort of "unarmed piracy" is closer to embezzlement and commercial fraud than ordinary piracy, Muhanna told *Arab News* Thursday.

The theft can be bought by only dealing with well known firms. Once a theft occurs, the importer who owned the goods should trace the ship and have it impounded if it calls at an Arab port.

Two years ago a Saudi Arabian importer had a wood shipment that was taken over. The owner negotiated with the pirates to ransom the shipment. The negotiations failed and the pirate captain sold the shipment with forged documents, Muhanna said.

But the importer tracked the ship for a long time and impounded it when it put into Damman. He was paid by the company before the ship was released.

Muhanna also spoke on "chronic" problems between shipping companies and customs clearers on high insurance rates demanded by shipping companies for their containers.

The problem has been submitted to the president of the Saudi Ports Authority, Dr. Fayed Badr. A decision will be issued next week on unifying the insurance charged for containers by shipping companies. Clearers have complained that some companies were charging SR3,000, exclusive of delay charges.

Shipping companies demand insurance because some importers fail to clear their goods and return the empty containers. Delay charges start after 15 days of the ship's arrival in port. Some importers hold the containers because of the lack of storage capacity.

Muhanna said that the further berths at Damman port were completed last year. There are 38 now, which can unload 1,000 tons a day. The port has capacity for handling over 10 million tons of goods a year. Imports are expected to reach nine million tons this year, he added.

Last year too, all roads to the port and the docks were asphalted. French companies are now working on asphalting and illuminating the four berths completed last year.

With imports rising to the Eastern Province the financial position of the port has improved. Revenue now covers 50 per cent of running expenses, Muhanna said.

Construction show turnout may break 15,000 mark

JEDDAH, Jan. 26 — The final attendance figures for Jeddah's six days of Middle East Construction Exhibition may run up to 15,000. The fair closed Saturday, after seven days that gratified Dermot Graham, the managing director of the British firm Fairs and Exhibitions, which organized the event with Al-Harthy.

In addition to Jeddah, both Riyadh and Dhahran were considered as possible venue for this event, Graham said Saturday. "We finally chose Jeddah because we share Mayor Muhammad Saad Farsi's view that the city will become the commercial center of the Middle East." The success of this exhibition has added weight to this view and given us every encouragement to proceed with our forward program for the city, which includes another Construction Exhibition to be followed in February by the Middle East Electricity Exhibition.

Jerome Brandy, Vice President of Kinnear Company of the U.S. has experience of showing at construction exhibitions in Canada, Europe and South America and says that Jeddah was the "best we've seen." Another U.S. exhibitor, Clifford Raines of Wingate, sold all his exhibits, acetylene torches and accessories, in the first three days of the show.

Laron Jensen, United States Department of Commerce specialist, said that several joint manufacturing ventures have resulted from the show.

Many British, Danish, Italian, Japanese, South Korean, Saudi Arabian, Swedish, Swiss and West German companies were also exhibiting.

Burnett Atalanta appointed Abdullah Al-Rashid Aburayan Establishment of Riyadh as exclusive distributor in the Kingdom for its water pumps and generating sets. The order was ratified by the placing of an SR7.5 million initial stock order.

Brian Smith, regional director in Bahrain for Portakabin said the show had been "a success in terms of enquiries received. If only 25 per cent result in orders we shall be happy". Masaaki Hayashida of Komatsu reports that after only five days he had taken orders worth over SR10 million for ten units and Lucky Limited of South Korea, a first

Likely to become Iran's president

Bani-Sadr pledges to revive economy, solve hostage crisis

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — The man who looks certain to become Iran's first president after 2,500 years of monarchy squatted cross-legged on a sofa in his modest Tehran apartment and said he would try to rebuild the Iranian economy and solve "this problem between the Americans and ourselves."

In an interview with Reuters conducted against a background of children shouting and a telephone ringing every minute with election results, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who is apparently sweeping to a landslide victory in the presidential elections, expounded a philosophy of national independence, nonalignment, political freedom and reconstruction.

Asked what he intended to do about the 49 American hostages who have been held at the occupied U.S. embassy since Nov. 4, Bani-Sadr said: "I will try to bring this problem between the Americans and ourselves to an end in a way which safeguards the demands and the independence of Iran."

But he emphasized that his first priority would be the reconstruction of the economy, a task he began with sweeping nationalizations when he took over as finance minister. Bani-Sadr said he had been out of touch with the hostages problem since he left the foreign ministry last November "and I must study the question again closely."

He has told the students occupying the U.S. mission he considered their action misguided.

Commenting on his electoral success, apparently more overwhelming than even his supporters had predicted, he said that "I am very happy that this people has shown such political maturity. It was not a partisan vote but a vote of conscience."

"When you look at the figures, there

were no opponents. They tried to create opponents for me but they failed despite using all the means at their disposal in the state media and the press," he said. Bani-Sadr said people had tried to sabotage his campaign up to the final moment. But he did not say who they were.

He said he had been in the minority in Iran's ruling revolutionary council for some time.

"I'm in the minority there. But you know last night I attended the council for the first time in three weeks and after discussion we agreed to a communiqué among the candidates present whereby we agreed to cooperate with whoever was elected."

"I don't think the council can oppose this popular wave of feeling. I think it will agree to cooperate," he said.

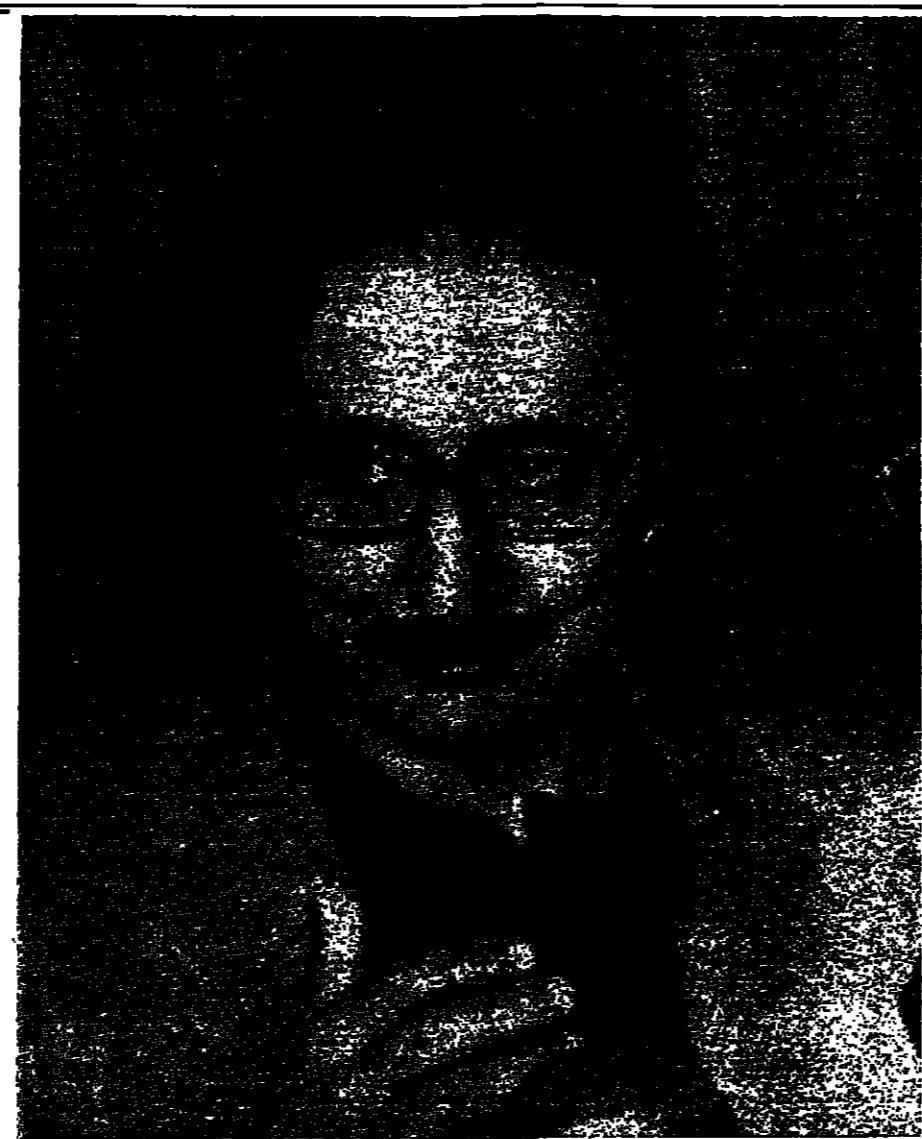
He said Iran's foreign policy would be based on independence from both superpowers, adding that the world's present economic and political structure could not last.

"I remain attached to my proposal for close cooperation with Europe and Japan and the oppressed countries of the world. I am for helping liberation movements throughout the world. This world system must change. It is in the interest of industrial countries as well because this state of affairs cannot last for long," he said.

He advocated wider political freedom and said he would try to ease unrest among the country's ethnic and religious minorities on the basis of equality.

"On an equal footing, we can resolve the regional problems. The essential thing is for the central government to project an image of self-confidence," he said.

Asked about restrictions on left-wing parties in Iran, Bani-Sadr said: "The left-wing parties have chosen the tactics of



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

violence without realizing that they are no longer fighting the Shah's regime.

"This is a popular regime and one cannot use the same tactics with it as with an anti-popular regime. If they renounce violence, they can enjoy freedom of activity

and we can base our relations with these parties on free and equal discussion."

He also indicated he would try to ensure greater press freedom in Iran by breaking the virtual political monopoly of certain sections of the ruling clergy.



TALKS: US. special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz (left) shakes hands with King Hussein of Jordan Saturday when the two met for talks on the Middle East situation. They met at the Jordanian embassy in London and discussed the Egypt-Israel situation and the Afghanistan crisis.

Carter opposes early summit on autonomy, Linowitz says

TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (R) — U.S. special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz has said that President Jimmy Carter opposed the idea of an early summit with Egypt and Israel to add fresh impetus to the Palestinian autonomy talks.

In an interview with Israeli television Friday night before leaving Washington for the Middle East, Linowitz refused to describe the talks as deadlocked and said the U.S. had no plans at the moment to present its own proposals.

U.N. prepares report on Israeli violations

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (R) — A United Nations committee set up to investigate Israeli human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories has selected cases for detailed reports and will interview witnesses at a meeting next May, the U.N. has announced.

The three-member panel, in a series of meetings which ended Friday, examined evidence concerning Palestinians' freedom of movement, expropriation of property and conditions of detention.

"We are there (in the talks) as a catalyst to find areas of agreement, focus on areas of disagreement and try to search for common ground," he said.

"It's not the intention of the U.S. at the present time to put forward its own proposals," he added, although he did not rule out the idea in the future.

In rejecting Israel's autonomy plan last week, the Egyptians said it offered only limited self-rule while the 1977 Camp David accords called for full autonomy.

Linowitz said he thought the Palestinians, who have boycotted the talks so far, "would find it difficult not to respond positively," if the autonomy talks proceeded in such a way that Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip felt they had something to gain.

He denied that the U.S. planned to put pressure on Israel to make further concessions on the Palestinian issue.

The interview was taped just before Linowitz's departure for London where he met Jordan's King Hussein. He will later meet Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and attend an Egyptian-Israeli negotiating session in Israel.

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Qaddafi links use of oil weapon to U.S. intervention

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has warned the United States that his country would use oil as a weapon if the U.S. intervened militarily in Iran, the afternoon newspaper *Eteala 'a'* has reported.

In an interview with the paper, Col. Qaddafi said: "We have officially informed the U.S. that American military interference in Iran simply means military intervention in Libya, and it is absolutely natural that we use our oil as a weapon against the U.S...."

"The majority of oil-producing countries are Muslim, so we can control the world through this wealth which, I stress, is in our hands," he said.

Muslim countries could establish a common market and independent countries like Iran, Algeria, Nigeria and his own country could impose their will on the world, the paper quoted Qaddafi as saying.

Iranians sacrifice for Khomeini health

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (R) — Devout Muslims sacrificed between two and three thousand sheep and cattle in the holy city of Qom Friday in a supplication for the health of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini, eyewitnesses said.

They said the animals were slaughtered in the streets in front of mosques and private houses on behalf of Khomeini, who was taken from his home in Qom to a Tehran hospital Thursday night suffering from a heart ailment.

Muslim tradition provides for animal sacrifice for special cause, and lays down that the meat should be distributed to the poor.

The official Pars news agency reported that revolutionary guards in the central Iranian city of Yazd had beheaded two camels as a sacrifice for the 79-year-old revolutionary leader.

An eyewitness told Reuters that thousands of Muslims flocked to mosques and the holy shrine in Qom to pray for Khomeini, who broadcast from his hospital bed on state radio Friday to reassure Iranians that he was not seriously ill.

His doctors stressed Friday that his condition was very satisfactory.

Meanwhile, Khomeini has become a great-grandfather when his granddaughter Farahat A'ribi gave birth to a baby girl, the afternoon newspaper *Kayhan* said.

The paper noted the birth also made Sadeq Tabatabai, former government spokesman and presidential candidate, an uncle.

U.S. denies seeking bases at Port Sudan

KARTOUM, Jan. 26 (R) — American Ambassador to Sudan Donald Bergus has denied that the United States had asked for military facilities at Port Sudan on the Red Sea coast.

Bergus issued a statement Friday saying "The question of U.S. facilities at Port Sudan has never been raised between our governments and is not under consideration."

Bergus was commenting on unspecified reports that Sudan was considering such a move, the official Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) said. He said he visited Port Sudan on Jan. 20 to make friendly calls on the district commissioner and the senior military commander there.

This visit followed an urgent message from President Jimmy Carter to Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

A Sudanese Foreign Ministry source told SUNA that Sudan's policy was not to grant any military facilities to any foreign country on Sudanese territory.

'Gateway to the subcontinent'

The critical test at Khyber Pass

LANDI KOTAL, Pakistan Jan. 26 (LAT) — Here in the Khyber Pass, about 1,800 Pakistani "scouts" guard what has been called "the gateway to the subcontinent" — a centuries-old trade and invasion route used by the conquering armies of Alexander, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

The men carry the proud insignia of the Khyber Rifles on their colorful olive green, red and white uniforms topped with tufted turbans. And this was 1878 — the year the unit was formed — instead of 1980, even such a small force might prove adequate to defend the formidable, 23-mile-long natural barrier at the meeting place of the Sulaiman Mountain chain and offshoots of the Himalayas.

But it is not 1878, and suddenly a modern Soviet army stands just a few miles away in Afghanistan. And neither the Khyber Rifles nor the rest of the approximately 40,000-man Pakistani forces stationed along this nation's 1,200-mile-long border with Marxist Afghanistan looks quite so strong.

"We are east oriented military," conceded Lt. Gen. Fazal-Haq, military governor of Pakistan's North West Frontier Territory and commanding officer in charge of defending 800 miles of that border. "It will take a long time for us to get reoriented to the western border."

The Pakistani forces that would have to bear the initial brunt of any spillover of the Soviet drive into Afghanistan are few in numbers and poorly equipped. Moreover, according to Gen. Fazal, Pakistan has allowed a highly developed infrastructure put in place here during British rule to deteriorate so badly that it will take months to upgrade the roads, build the bridges, and improve the railroad enough to support a military buildup.

While the Pakistani official might have reason to overstate the sad state of defenses at a time his nation is arguing for massive military aid against a possible Soviet threat, Western diplomats here agree with at least the broad outlines of the picture he paints.

"Between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the Pakistani military is facing east where there are reportedly 13 Indian army divisions" on the border, one diplomat noted.

Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq has said his country is taking steps to beef up its western defenses on its own, but there are few signs of it here in the Khyber Pass.

Last week, a score of what appeared to be young recruits, dressed in civilian clothes, could be seen practicing their manual of arms in the dusty hills below Shagai Fort.

The issue of Pakistan's ability to defend itself now that the Soviets are just a few miles away in Afghanistan has taken on new importance with negotiations currently underway between Washington and Islamabad over U.S. military aid for the Zia government.

Pakistani sources say that the American side has stressed in those talks that it sees the primary Soviet threat in terms of subversion

rather than direct military action against Pakistan. Washington has offered a two-year, \$400 million package of military and economic aid. Islamabad considers the offer "not meaningful at all," as one government source here put it.

Gen. Fazal said that "to improve the infrastructure and military hardware would cost in excess of \$1 billion."

Negotiations over the aid package are continuing, and it is understood that a high level U.S. military delegation will visit Pakistan later this month to assess the government's requirements first hand. As described by Gen. Fazal, the needs are awesome.

Mountains provide a natural barrier along two-thirds of the 1,200-mile border with Afghanistan. There are seven important passes through those mountains, but the only one with a paved road is the Khyber.

To the south, Afghanistan borders on the Baluchi province of Pakistan, a much flatter and more hospitable terrain for prospective invaders. "If I were the Russians, I would avoid all this populous area" in the north, Fazal said in an interview. "I would hit the Baluchistan."

The army's infrastructure problems are obvious in the Khyber Pass, he said. Bridges in the pass are too narrow to handle heavy vehicles, and the railroad route is so steep that an engine can pull no more than five railroad cars.

He said that Pakistani radar "is virtually nonexistent along the western border." Soviet helicopter gunships could fly across the border, attack Afghan refugee camps here, and be back in Afghanistan before they were detected, he admitted. "They can do it with impunity," he said. "By the time our planes could get in the air they would be back" across the border.

"Of course if that happened," Fazal added, "we would have to strike back. That is where the danger lies of this escalating into something bigger than anybody wants."

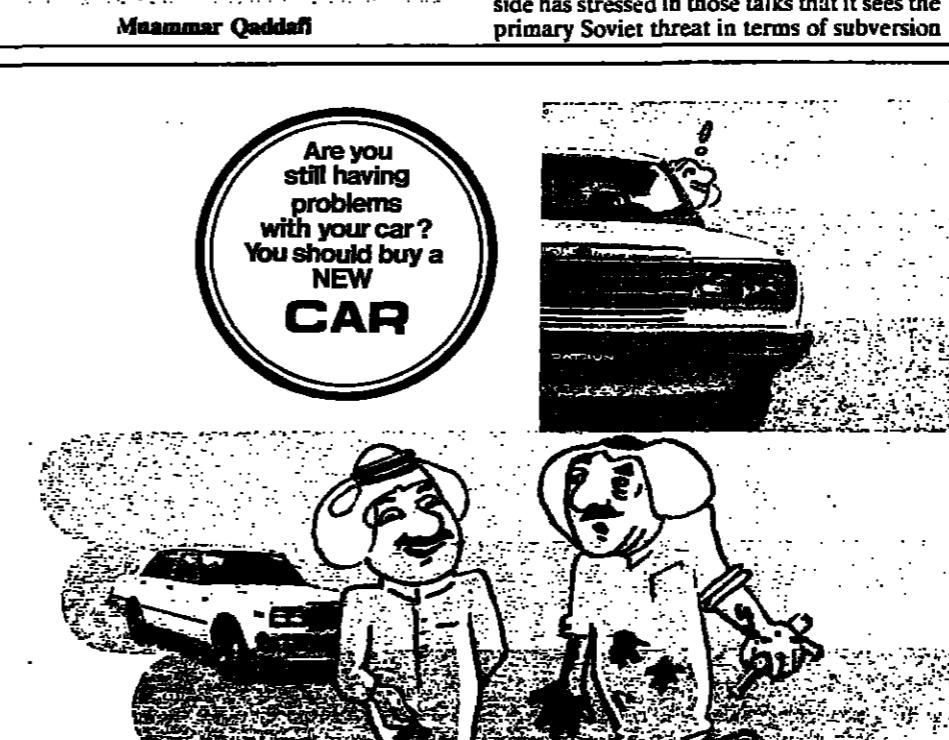
The problems are in some ways worse to the south, the general said. "We are extremely thin on the ground, particularly in Baluchistan."

Pakistani officials say the main dangers that could lead to a border confrontation with the Soviets would be any "hot pursuit" of Afghan rebels into Pakistan by Russian troops and peremptory Soviet or Afghan strikes against rebel encampments on this side of the border.

Just east of the Pakistan entrance to the Khyber Pass is a plaque that tells the history of the famous landmark and says, "Gone are the days of raiding and fighting against alien power" — fighting which Rudyard Kipling once described in verse:

"The flying bullet down the pass
That whistles shrill, all flesh is grass."

In Pakistan, the next few months are seen as a critical test of that sentiment.



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Hijack fails after hostages slip away

MIAMI, Florida, Jan. 26 (AP) — A man who hijacked a U.S. jet airliner with 65 people aboard and demanded to fly to Iran has been taken into custody in Cuba after the passengers sneaked off the plane. None of the passengers or crew was injured and they were returned to the United States, U.S. officials said.

The man, who was accompanied on the flight by his wife and two daughters — seven months and two years old — surrendered nearly 14 hours after hijacking the Delta Airlines L-1011 over North Carolina Friday, according to U.S. Federal Aviation Administration spokesman Fred Farrar in Washington and Delta spokesman Dick Jones in Miami.

Arthur Nehrbass, special agent in charge of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Miami, where the plane landed at 6:36 p.m. identified the man as Samuel Alben Ingram Jr., 29, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Nehrbass said Ingram, his wife and their children were being held in Cuba and he didn't know whether Cubans would return them to the United States.

"We're still putting the story together," Nehrbass said. "The crew tells us the Cuban authorities were very cooperative. Some of the passengers are exhausted, but otherwise everyone is all right."

The plane's passengers and crew were debriefed by government authorities before going through customs and continuing on Friday to New York, the flight's original destination.

Authorities had said the man — who seized

the jet at 1:51 a.m. apparently had been armed with one or more guns. There were no reports of shooting.

One of the passengers, Lynn Martin, 19, of Dallas, Texas, said in Miami: "he (the hijacker) did not threaten the passengers. The captain told us he was armed, I don't know with what."

She said the hijacker was in the cockpit while his wife and daughters were asleep in their seats while the plane was on the ground in Havana.

She said the passengers began sneaking out the back of the plane and to the ground via a truck used to raise food to the plane.

"His wife and kids were in their seats asleep and he was in the cockpit and we just snuck out," she said before being hustled off by Delta staff members. "It was nerve-wracking."

The wide-bodied jet, Flight 1116, landed at Cuba's Jose Marti airport at 4:03 a.m. after being seized over Greensboro, North Carolina, while en route from Atlanta to New York.

State Department spokesman David Passage said in Washington that the Cubans had refused to provide the hijacker with a plane to Tehran. Delta said the L-1011 was not equipped to cross the ocean.

Delta spokesman Gordon Barrington said in Atlanta that the plane carried 51 adults, two infants and a crew of 12.

Luis Fernandez, an air traffic control supervisor in Havana, said that Cuban immigration officers and guards had surrounded the plane.

He said the passengers were served a snack and lunch.

Wayne Smith, head of the U.S. Interest Section in Havana, said the hijacker allowed some Cubans to board the plane to help lead to technical details, but he required the Cubans to strip to their underwear.

The flight began Thursday in Los Angeles and stopped in Dallas before arriving in Atlanta, taking off from there at 1 a.m. for Kennedy International Airport in New York.

The last hijacking of a U.S. airline to Cuba occurred June 11, 1979, when a man took over a Delta jet en route from New York to Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The passengers and crew were allowed to return to the United States.

Scientist hails forced isolation of Sakharov

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — A member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences said leading dissident Andrei Sakharov had upset the entire community of Soviet scientists and they all agreed with the Kremlin's decision to banish him, according to Moscow Radio.

Yevgeniy Fedorov, speaking yesterday on Moscow Radio's external services program "Peace and Progress" monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said his colleagues and all Soviet people were fed up with Sakharov's statements.

Fedorov said Sakharov had expressed solidarity with opponents of peace, disarmament and relaxation of international tension, and supported such reactionary regimes as the Pinochet military government in Chile.

Sakharov was detained in Moscow on Tuesday and put on a plane for Gorky, a town closed to foreigners 250 km. east of the capital.

An official announcement later said he had been stripped of all his Soviet awards but made no mention on his membership of the Academy of Sciences, which has a measure of independence from the government.

Fedorov referred to the 1975 Nobel peace prize winner as "academy member Sakharov."

He said "the entire community of Soviet scientists" was in complete agreement with the decision taken on Sakharov, and "I personally believe that it should have been taken considerably earlier, since no warning to this person produced any result."

"I consider the decision by the Soviet government ... on measures against academy member Sakharov to be thoroughly justified."

Refugees from Vietnam swelled to 76,774 last May. An international outcry, however, pressured Hanoi into stemming a highly organized exodus which involved payment to authorities for passages out of the country. In June, 1979 the outflow dropped to 1,044 and remained minimal until October when more than 3,000 fled.

There is no evidence that the Vietnamese government has fallen back on its promises but refugee officials say it is clear that bribery and collusion must exist at least at the local level.

The international focus has shifted from the boat people but relief officers who work on the problem say their plight may be even greater than previously.

Almost all the boats that have made it to southern Thailand over the past two months have been tiny river craft — generally smaller and less seaworthy than the fishing boats used last year.

Western relief officials who have interviewed large numbers of the new arrivals in southern Thailand say virtually all had been looted, and sometimes brutalized, by the sea-going brigands.

Refugees continue exodus despite Hanoi's restrictions

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP) — Vietnamese "boat people" are fleeing in greater numbers than at any time since last May, many of them running a gauntlet of pirates to reach the shores of Thailand.

Almost 3,500 arrived in countries of first asylum during December and more are expected this month, despite a reaffirmation by the Vietnamese government that it is doing its best to halt the exodus.

Most of the Vietnamese last year found their way to Malaysia, Hong Kong and Indonesia but the recent flow has been to Thailand.

Most of the new refugees say they tried to steer clear of Thailand because of the threat of pirate attacks but their small crafts were blown off course.

Western relief officials who have interviewed large numbers of the new arrivals in southern Thailand say virtually all had been looted, and sometimes brutalized, by the sea-going brigands.



St. Mark's Square under water.

Venice fights to keep its feet dry

VENICE, Jan. 26 (OFNS) — After the most menacing floods since the disaster of 1966, Venice is sending a delegation to Rome to urge the government to revise plans for three barrages to protect the city.

The municipality is also taking powers to commandeer the unoccupied first and second-story apartments of absentee owners and tenants (some of them wealthy non-Italians) to house Venetians whose ground-floor houses have become uninhabitable.

Flooding in Venice goes in cycles. Judged by the water's depth, the duration of the floods and the alarming speed at which the sea rushes in, this winter is one of the worst within memory.

In November 1966, the floods rose six feet, four inches above median sea-level. The first sign that 1979-80 would be a dangerous winter came on Sept. 24 when the water reached four feet, six inches — the highest tidal surge so early in the year for almost two decades.

On Nov. 18, it rose again to four feet, one inch but with a difference. Normally, when the tide goes out, the water goes down. This time it remained for five days, and St. Mark's Square (the lowest part of the city) was still under water on Dec. 6.

"That was almost unheard of," says Sir Ashley Clarke, vice-chairman of the Venice in Peril Fund and a former British ambassador to Rome, who now lives in Venice. "For 20 or 30 years, there hadn't been anything like that."

On the Saturday before Christmas (Dec. 22), the water rose to almost six feet. In St. Mark's Square, it was between two and three feet deep. Many of the temporary wooden walkways, erected to enable people to get about the city during the floods, were themselves under water, or their duck-boards had been washed away. At such times, Venetians turn out in brightly colored thigh-length waders.

worn with a Renaissance swagger.

Fortunately, the wind veered during the night, avoiding the phenomenon of 1966 when the *sirocco*, gusting up the Adriatic, continued for three days and nights, while a storm raging in the mountains behind the city brought additional water down to the narrow sea.

Barrages, which would temporarily close the entrance to the lagoon during the high water that occurs about 20 times a year, are the most urgent priority in the struggle to save Venice.

In December 1976, five consortia of civil engineering and construction firms submitted entries for an Italian government competition. A year ago the government rejected all five designs as unsatisfactory.

Some critics argue the government was at fault because its terms of reference required a permanent narrowing of the entrances. This would have interfered with the normal flow of tides which clean the lagoon.

The minister of public works at the time, Gaetano Stammati, promised to set up a commission to review the problem and report back within four months, but nothing has been heard of it since.

Although Venice is often taken as the classic example of the failure of environmental planning, not all the news is bad. The gradual closure of the artesian wells, used by the mainland industry to extract water from the subsoil, has reduced subsidence to a manageable one millimeter a year. Venice is no longer sinking rapidly. But past subsidence has left it more vulnerable than ever in its history.

The petro-chemical corporations on the mainland have made successful efforts to reduce the atmospheric pollution that was eroding the facades of churches and palaces.

The exemplary energy and dedication

of Venice in Peril and other international funds, which have raised about \$5 million since 1966, have saved many works of architecture, sculpture and painting and have encouraged Venetian firms to undertake their own restoration programs.

On the debit side, many of the laws and regulations enacted after the 1966 disaster are being evaded. The flow of industrial effluent into the lagoon, which was to have stopped by the end of 1979, continues — although there has been some improvement.

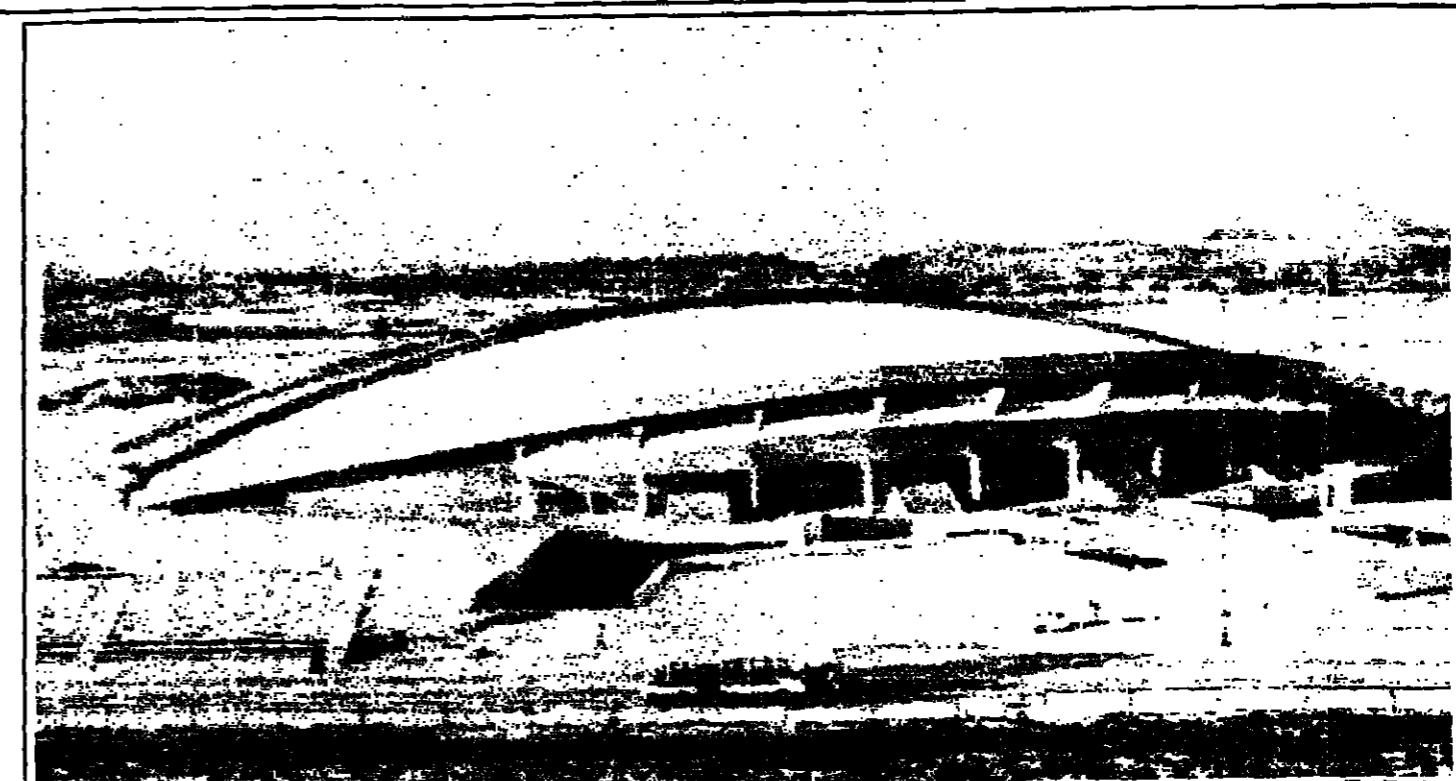
A 39-foot limit on excavation of the oil-tanker channel through the lagoon to the terminal at Porto Marghera is being ignored. It has been excavated to 46 feet.

This has not only disturbed the delicately balanced ecology of the lagoon, respected by generations of Venetians as a condition of survival, but has also speeded erosion at the middle of the three lagoon entrances, where the channel is now about 65 feet deep. This means that, when there is a very high tide, the sea flows in with great violence.

No action has been taken on the proposal to decant the oil outside the lagoon and transport it into Marghera by pipeline.

The municipality itself has been slow in carrying out its program of damp-proofing and renovating ordinary dwellings. In consequence, the damaging exodus of Venetians to the mainland is continuing, altering still further the balance between the expanding and prosperous population of Mestre and that of the decaying lagoon city.

This now has fewer than 100,000 inhabitants, whereas Mestre and Marghera have 200,000. A proposal to create a separate municipality on the mainland, which would have robbed Venice of a large part of its tax base, has been defeated.



BIG INVESTMENT: An indoor cycle track in Krylatskoye, near Moscow, part of the Soviet Union's multi-million dollar investment in the 1980 Summer Olympics.

Will compete in winter games

Moscow insists Olympics will go on

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — The Soviet Union will attend the Winter Olympic games at Lake Placid, New York, next month and will stage the summer games in Moscow whatever the United States does, a Soviet official says.

"We shall fulfil our Olympic commitments," said Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee, answering questions in Moscow from television presenter David Frost. His comments were released in advance of Saturday screening on the British Commercial Network.

"We would not work counter to the spirit of the Olympic games," Popov replied, when asked if the Soviet Union will retaliate if the U.S. boycotts the summer games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Popov rejected any comparison between the Moscow Olympics and the 1936 games in Berlin when Adolf Hitler was German dictator.

"We are convinced that the games will take place as expected," he said.

In the same program, national opinion polls reported a survey of British opinion on the Olympics found 51 per cent favor Britain's taking part in the Moscow games, 43 believe some action should be taken, and 6 per cent don't know.

Conservative Premier Margaret Thatcher wants the games moved to

another country, but 76 per cent of those questioned in the poll said governments should not use sport in political circumstances.

After the House of Representatives voted Thursday night, and with the Senate almost certain to approve the measure, the Moscow organizers may be preparing to hold the games without American athletes.

While this would be a blow to the games' prestige, there is still a possibility that Moscow would try to turn it to advantage by portraying the pull-out as a sign of American hostility to international cooperation.

Meanwhile White House officials were to go before the U.S. Olympic Committee Saturday to make their case for a possible boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow. But USOC heads say it is doubtful any agreement will be reached here.

"Our primary interest is in the survival and enhancement of the Olympic movement," said William B. Tutt, one of six large members of the USOC executive board.

"The Olympics are one of the last bastions of peace and good will left in the world, and now they have been jeopardized," he said.

"Everybody really supports the Olympic movement. It's just too bad that the Olympics have been drawn in with all

these other sanctions."

The two-day meeting of the USOC executive board members is expected to receive resolutions calling for an immediate boycott of the summer games — as well as recommendations that Americans participate.

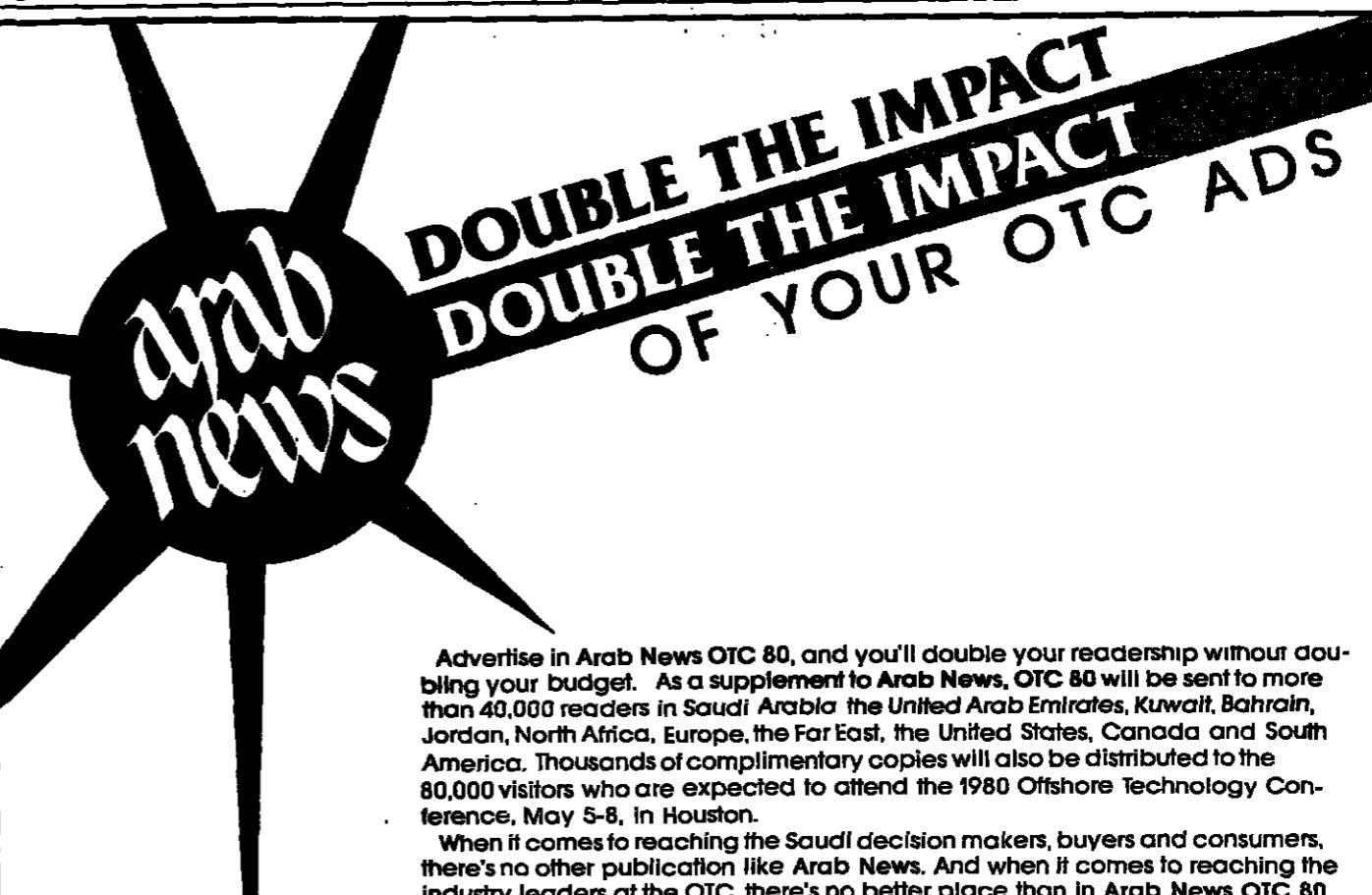
U.S. President Jimmy Carter has asked that the games be moved, postponed or canceled if Soviets do not withdraw from Afghanistan by Feb. 20. If the Soviets remain and the International Olympic Committee rejects his request, he said he would ask American athletes to decline to participate.

Robert J. Kane, USOC president, said before the meeting, "It is doubtful they can come to a final decision because so many factors are not known."

The USOC does not have to make a decision on sending athletes to the games until May 19. Carter's recommendation and any action taken by the board will be presented Feb. 9 to the IOC, which controls the games.

Joseph R. Scaglo, representing the wrestling division of the Amateur Athletic Union, planned to introduce a resolution here calling on Carter to make a more definitive statement on the Olympics.

"The Olympic Committee should not develop foreign policy," said Scaglo.



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جامعة الملك عبد الله

Lloyd saves West Indies innings in Adelaide

ADELAIDE, Jan. 26 (AP) — Despite an innings of 121 from Clive Lloyd and two century partnerships, the West Indies were 303 for eight at the close of the first day of the third Test against Australia at the Adelaide Oval Saturday.

The West Indies lost two wickets in the last over of the day when Dennis Lillee took the new ball after 86 overs.

He trapped Lloyd leg before wicket and then bowled Andy Roberts with the last ball of the day to finish with the figures of four for 73.

Although there were two century partnerships, it was West Indies captain Lloyd who saved the day for his team.

He had come to the wicket with the score at 126 for four and when he left the West Indies total had advanced to 300 for seven.

With the total at 252 for six, Australia fought its way well back into the game, but a 46-run partnership between Lloyd and Roberts restored the innings.

Lloyd, who began shakily, batted for 187 minutes and hit 17 boundaries in what was the highest individual score by a West Indian batsman in a Test at the Adelaide Oval.

A second wicket partnership of 100 in 102 minutes between Desmond Haynes and Vivian Richards solidified the tourists.

There was a sudden collapse when the West Indies, 115 for one at lunch, lost the wickets of Richards, Haynes and Alvin Kallicharran for only 11 runs in the first 45 minutes after resumption of play.

But any hopes Australia had of restricting the West Indies to a mediocre total were dispelled by Lloyd and Lawrence Rowe, both of

Indian game drawn

HYDERABAD, Jan. 26 (R) — The three-day match between India's South Zone and the Pakistan tourists ended in a draw Saturday.

Pakistan: 293 for 4 declared and 216 for 7 declared.

South Zone: 270 for 8 declared and 141 for 5.

Top teams downed

Basketball giants defeated

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — It was a night when the big boys of the National Basketball Association got trimmed down to size.

The three teams with a best records in the league, the Philadelphia 76ers, Boston Celtics and Seattle SuperSonics, all came up losers Friday, and so did the Kansas City Kings, who lead the Midwest Division.

Janual Wilkes 30 points led the Los Angeles Lakers to their 11th consecutive victory at home, a 124-103 defeat of the 76ers, whose nine-game winning streak came to an end.

In other games, the Washington Bullets defeated the Celtics 118-107, the Chicago Bulls defeated the Kings 113-107 in overtime, the San Antonio Spurs beat the SuperSonics 125-116, the Phoenix Suns trounced the Milwaukee Bucks 110-96, the New York Knicks overtook the Golden State Warriors 110-105, the Indiana Pacers trimmed the San Diego Clippers 139-117 and the Detroit Pistons beat the New Jersey Nets 119-116.

The Lakers picked up a full game on the Sonics in the Pacific Division and trail Seattle by 1½ games. Wilkes was followed in the scoring column by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Norm Nixon, each with 24 points.

Philadelphia led by as many as nine points in the first quarter before the Lakers began to outscore the 76ers 22-8 during the first 6½ minutes of the second quarter to take a 48-38 lead.

Swingman Roger Phegley came off the bench to score eight points in both the second and fourth periods and help Washington hand Boston only its fourth home loss in 25 games. Elvin Hayes and Bob Dandridge led the Bullets with 25 points each and Wes Unseld contributed 17. The Celtics sliced a 16-point deficit to 94-92 but Phegley came off the bench again and scored two quick baskets.

whom put on 113 in 120 minutes for the fifth wicket with Lloyd the dominant partner.

When Rowe was out with a score at 239 for five, Deryck Murray stayed long enough to hit a boundary before being caught at backward leg off Geoff Dymock.

The West Indies then crashed, losing a further two wickets for 11 runs to be 252 for six.

That situation could have been even worse had Lloyd not been dropped by Ashley Mallett in the gully off Dymock when at 86 and the total 258.

After the swift demise of Greenidge the day looked in danger of being dominated by West Indian champion batsman Vivian Richards. He was dominant while at the wicket for his 76 runs, scoring off 72 deliveries

in 105 minutes within 13 fours.

His partner, Desmond Haynes, was content to play a secondary with his 28 runs taking 128 minutes.

At lunch Richards had 76 and Haynes 28.

Neither, however, was to increase his total.

Richards was caught at the wicket cutting Lillee. Haynes suddenly took an uncharacteristic swing at a ball from Mallett which flew to Dennis Lillee at backward leg.

Australia immediately applied pressure by crowding the two new batsmen.

The move was successful, with Kallicharran struggling for 44 minutes for nine runs before being caught at slip by Ian Chappell.

He moved down the pitch to drive Mallett but found the ball spinning off the outside edge.

As does McEnroe

Connors goes to Philadelphia semifinals

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Jan. 26 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors advanced to the semifinals Friday night and was joined by unseeded John Sadri, who continued his week-long run of upset in the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Tournament.

Connors will play the winner of Friday night's quarterfinal between Billy Scanlon and Gene Mayer, while Sadri qualified to go against the second-seeded John McEnroe but beat 10th-ranked Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina.

The 27-year-old Connors, seeking an unprecedented fourth championship in this tournament, had little trouble ousting Wojtek Fibak of Poland 6-2, 6-2 in their round-of-eight competition.

Sadri, a power-serving player, surprised fifth-seeded Harold Solomon 6-2, 7-5 in their quarterfinal.

Connors, who is ranked no. two among the world's pro tennis stars, broke through Fibak's serve in the fifth game of the first set when the 27-year-old Poile netted a return of service.

McEnroe broke Clerc's serve in the second game of the first set to lead 2-0. They held serve until the eighth game when McEnroe put away the 21-year-old Clerc with a backhand cross-court placement.

Clerc, a righthander, rallied to win the second set with the help of a break in the fifth game. It was a love game with the deciding point on the backhand into the net, and then went on wrap up the match with an easy 6-1 third set victory.

In Friday night's other quarterfinal, the 27-year-old Mayer took the first set 6-2, breaking Scanlon in the fifth and seven games. In the second set, they held serve until Mayer volleyed a backhand into the net and lost his serve in the 12th game.

That gave the 23-year-old Scanlon, who won the NCAA singles title in 1976, a 7-5 victory to even the match at a set apiece.

Mayer and Scanlon each had one break in the third and final set, and it took a tiebreaker to decide the match. Mayer won the first three points in the tiebreaker and went on to win it, 7-3, for the set and the match.

The semifinal round of the doubles championship was gained in straight sets by the following teams: Wojtek Fibak and Heinz Günzhardt; Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, and Terry Moor and Balazs Taroczy.

Truck Robinson's 23 points led a balanced Phoenix attack. The Suns led and the closest Bucks game after that was 14 points despite 132 by Marques Johnson and 24 by Sydney Monfreid.

The Knicks, led by rookie Bill Cartwright and Michael Ray Richardson, came from 15 points behind. Cartwright scored 31 points, including 10 in the last quarter. Richardson scored nine points in the final period, during which the Knicks outscored the Warriors 31-11, and finished with 24.

Billy Knight scored a career-high 44 points and six other Pacers finished in double figures. James Edwards had 21 points, 12 of them in the first period, and Alex English came off the bench to score 20. Lloyd Free scored 27 points for San Diego, but had only nine in the second half, which began with the Clippers holding a 72-68 edge.

Rookie Greg Kelsay's slam-dunk with 28 seconds remaining capped a furious Detroit comeback as the Pistons broke a 12-game losing streak on the road.

Connors broke Fibak, seeded no. nine, in the seventh game when, after a long exchange, Fibak netted a deep forehand shot by Connors.

Connors finished the set with an overhead forehand smash that caught Fibak flatfooted.

In the second set, Connors broke Fibak in the first game as he hit the ball hard and saved one point with a backhand volley for a 40-15 advantage. He then hit a forehand drive which Fibak netted.

Connors came back from 30-40 to win game six, the deciding point on an overhead smash. And in game seven, Connors rallied from 40-love to win on a fifth breakpoint to take a 5-3 lead. He held service to close out the set and match.

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CARTER'S SPEECH

President Carter's State of the Union speech contained no surprises from the point of view of its content. Its main point was rather in the angle from which the president looked at the various topics he dealt with.

The speech came at the same time that the president scored his impressive victory over the other Democratic candidates in Iowa; and together with that victory, it seemed to put paid to all the talk about his alleged lack of leadership, his "weakness" and "hesitancy".

President Carter owes a great deal to the developments in Iran and Afghanistan. The two crises afforded him an opportunity to demonstrate both his toughness and his better understanding of the popular mood in the country. The speech continued this, in the "strong president" stance it took, as he declared his intention to maintain the position of the United States as the strongest military power in the world. He did not forget, nevertheless, to extend the olive branch to the other side. This mixture of toughness and restraint appears to echo closely the mood of the American public.

On the question of the Middle East, Carter had nothing new to say. He reiterated his administration's commitment to the effort to find a peaceful solution based on the Camp David agreements. On the American-Iranian crisis, he noted that the events in Afghanistan ought to show the Iranian leadership that their real enemy is not the United States. It is possible that the Iranians will now come to accept his offer of opening a new page in Iranian-American relations once the problem of the hostages is settled.

Carter also said that he will make the Soviet Union "pay" for its intervention in Afghanistan. The president, it is clear, realizes that he cannot force the Soviets to withdraw, but expects the progressive retaliatory measures he is adopting to create an atmosphere which makes the withdrawal inevitable.

The speech dealt with all the internal and external issues which concerns the country. But it has to be kept in mind that the positions he took on these are not necessarily final and unalterable. The changes the next twelve months will bring to America and the world will require many alterations and revisions. But one thing will not change in this year of presidential elections, and this is the president's intention of continuing and augmenting the tough as well as restrained image his administration has gained.

Russia's nuclear power plans

By Bruce Babbit

PHOENIX — Three Mile Island may have contaminated the nuclear futures of the United States, Sweden, Austria and West Germany, but it has not diminished Soviet plans to increase nuclear power output 10 times in the 1980s. Like American nuclear advocates, the Russians say they have no realistic alternatives.

Oil and gas deposits in the industrial areas of western Soviet Union are seriously depleted. The unexploited oil, gas and coal deposits are locked up in the Siberian hinterlands thousands of miles from industrial centers.

The Soviet nuclear commitment is most evident at Atomstroy, a giant new factory close to the Black Sea. Atomstroy is designed to mass-produce a new generation of large pressurized-water reactors of the 1,000-megawatt class now used in the United States. In opting for the large pressurized-water reactor, the Russians are following dominant American reactor technology.

The first-generation Soviet pressurized-water reactors now in use are about the same size as the smaller 500-megawatt American plants built in the 1960s. The Russians have been slow in moving up to the large reactors, primarily because of difficulties with the complex metallurgy necessary for large-scale high-pressure reactor vessels.

Three Mile Island has, however, had one momentous impact on the Soviet nuclear program. It has ended complacency on the value of containment structures, the reinforced-concrete domes that seal off reactors if there is an accident. Soviet scientists now recognize that the containment building at Three Mile Island was the only barrier that prevented the release of millions of curies of radioactive gas.

The first generation of Soviet nuclear plants, which includes most plants now in operation, was built without containment structures. The Russians had contended that their technology was so safe that containment structures were superfluous. One official tells of a nuclear-science delegation that visited the United States and came back convinced that the containment structures were placebos "to placate the people," necessary because of "negative dramatization" by the American press.

At a detailed briefing on reactor safety at the ministry of power and electricity, Deputy Minister Fedor Ovchinnikov said: "The events of Harrisburg show that containment is necessary to localize accidents. From now on, our reactors will be covered by containment structures." The Russians had not previously made this policy explicit.

This new safety policy was probably prompted by at least two factors as well as Three Mile Island.

First, several years ago the Russians built a nuclear reactor in Finland, their first constructed outside the Eastern bloc. The Finns decided that the completed product was not safe enough and built their own containment structure.

The Russians are developing a reactor-export program; they have publicly announced commitments to build nuclear reactors in Cuba and Libya. Given Finland's experience, it seems likely that the export market will demand a higher level of safety engineering than has prevailed in the past. In the case of Cuba, 90 miles from the Florida mainland, the question of containment structures and safety engineering is of more than academic interest to Americans.

The second factor in this change of policy is a new plan to build 500-megawatt-sized reactors for direct steam heating in two Soviet cities. The plan is a return to the old municipal central steam-heating plant; since steam heat cannot be effectively transmitted for any great distance, the reactor must be built within or adjacent to the city it serves. The steam-heating program, by moving reactors into urban areas, has generated renewed discussion of safety issues, including the need for containment structures.

Ovchinnikov is quick to assert that, contrary to some Western reports, the new steam reactors will indeed be built with containment structures.

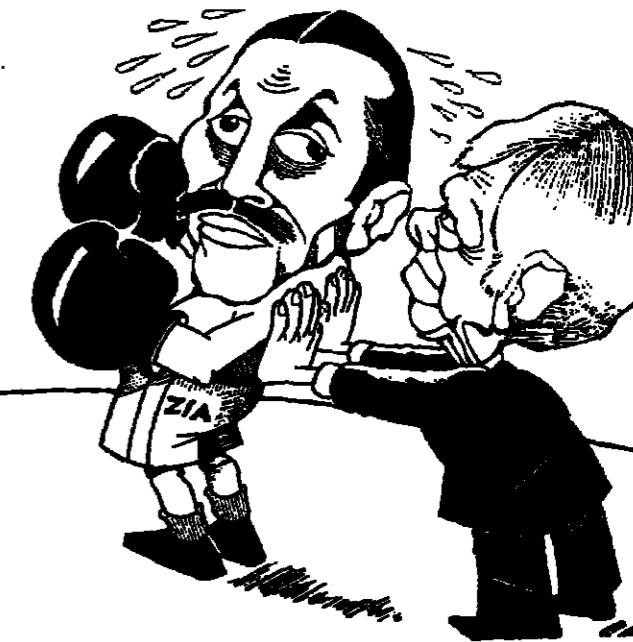
As evidence of their new commitment to containment structures, Soviet officials point out that the first of the big second-generation pressurized-water reactors, now nearing completion at Novovoronezh, has been built with a containment structure.

A recent article in *Kommunist*, a party journal, has been widely reported in Western countries as questioning the prevailing dogma of nuclear development. Written by Nikolai Dollezhal, a prominent nuclear scientist, the article warns of the environmental hazards of indiscriminate siting and operation of nuclear plants. Dollezhal urges that nuclear reactors and any ancillary facilities for fuel reprocessing be concentrated in remote complexes far away from population centers.

While this article has been read in the West as suggesting the rise of an incipient anti-nuclear movement, Soviet scientists emphatically deny that Dollezhal is anti-nuclear. They dismiss his remote-siting proposals as impractical.

From all available signs, the Soviet Union will remain committed to an expansive nuclear future. Nuclear power means ready electricity. It was Lenin who wrote that "Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the entire country."

arab news



Indian Ocean: A cockpit of U.S.-Soviet showdown

By Fred Hoffman

WASHINGTON

It is uncertain what bases in Oman, Somalia, Kenya might be made available to U.S. forces.

The principal ports and fields in Oman are at Dhofar and Muscat, and Berbera in Somalia and Mombasa in Kenya.

The Soviet naval squadron in the Indian Ocean operates in the western part of the Gulf of Aden, around Socotra Island, which long has been one of its principal anchorages, and in the northern Arabian Sea.

The Soviets have stationed a small number of ships near the Strait of Hormuz apparently to keep a close eye on the American carrier forces there. Four Soviet Il-38 naval reconnaissance planes customarily fly out of Aden in South Yemen to observe the U.S. Fleet movements.

The Soviets, who have supported the Ethiopians against Somalia, have used the Ethiopian ports of Massawa and Assab for their fleet units, including a floating drydock which reportedly was moved to Massawa after the Soviets were ejected from Berbera by Somalia.

Occasionally, the Soviet fleet has had access to the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr at the head of the Gulf.

The British fleet sends a task force of about six ships into the Indian Ocean about twice a year, but the British have had no permanent force in that area since the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Although often overlooked, the French navy and some of its ground forces have been present in the

Letter to the editor

I have read the "Saudi Comment" published in *Arab News* on Jan. 16. We Afghans very much appreciate the leading and justified position taken by Saudi Arabia against the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

As indicated correctly in your paper we must demonstrate to the enemies of Islam in deeds not in words only, that all Muslims are one nation and brothers by any possible means. This is not for the sake of prestige but it is a battle between Islam and Communism.

Please note that Russia was called into Afghanistan by a small group of traitors, who are not true Muslims or Afghans. Don't Muslims have the right to rescue their brothers in Afghanistan?

We strongly feel that Muslim countries should cut diplomatic relations with Russia and the Russian bloc and stop trade and cultural ties with all non-Muslim countries supporting the Russian aggression in Afghanistan.

All the facts of this aggression are known by the Russians, but they are proceeding with the idea that "might is right."

Most Western nations have strongly condemned the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and have taken practical measures to curb the brutality of godless Communists in Afghanistan.

What are Muslim nations doing, then, with the wealth, power and influence granted to them by Allah?

We ask your Muslim brothers in Afghanistan and the Mujahideen to appeal to you in the name of Almighty Allah for moral and material support. We ask for your direct participation with us against Communist Russia under the spirit of Jihad and according to the teaching of Islam.

Wali Muhammad
Jeddah

saudi press review

All the newspapers Saturday led with Crown Prince Fahd's interview with the North Yemeni daily *Al Thawra*. While *Al Medina* quoted the Crown Prince as saying "We disapprove of establishing foreign bases in any Arab country", *Al Riyadh* reported him saying that "We reject the policy of pacts and foreign bases and King Hussein did not bring us any plans." In a lead, *Al Jazirah* quoted the Crown Prince as saying "The strength of the Arab and Islamic nation lies in its solidarity." *Okaz* highlighted his stress on a collective solution to the Middle East crisis and *Al Youm* gave prominence to the Crown Prince's assertion that the solidarity of Arab and Islamic nation is the basic element in confronting the dangers surrounding it.

Commenting on the Islamabad conference, *Al Riyadh* said the "Islamic world is in dire need for a new strategy to guarantee its

future. The first issue before the conference will be the search for ways to quell the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The second issue will be the position of occupied Jerusalem in the light of normalization between Egypt and Israel. It is time to take a unified stand because any single country will not be able to confront the colonialist octopus."

In an editorial, *Al Medina* hoped that the Islamabad conference would give up the traditional form of the conferences in view of the delicate situation as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It said that the Soviets do not take international denunciation seriously because it does not harm their interests. The paper hoped the conference's resolutions will effect economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic world that would weaken the Russian influence inside the "iron cur-

tain."

The paper urged that every effort be made to close the doors on Communist infiltration in developing countries and emphasized the inevitability of preparing plans to confront Communism and to fortify people against the "Communist octopus."

Al Bilad said the Soviet Union's attack on Afghanistan was in preparation for war against Islam and to make the Muslim country a bridge to new places in the Islamic world. The paper said, Saudi Arabia extended all-out support to the Afghan Muslims and royal approval was forthcoming to collect donations for the Afghan fighters. It reminded that Islamic faith and solidarity are the most effective weapons with which to confront the challenges surrounding the Islamic world.

Al Nadwa also called for effec-

tive steps to confront the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The paper highlighted Crown Prince Fahd's reaffirmation of the King's rejection of pacts and foreign bases on Arab territories.

Okaz endorsed the Crown Prince's views on the bases. It said that a just peace would require concerted efforts and deep understanding of the real dangers of Zionism and emphasized that solidarity can provide a real strength.

Al Jazirah spoke about the end of war between Egypt and Israel and the beginning of the normalization. It described Saturday, Jan. 26 as a "black day" in the contemporary history of the Arabs. It said that nothing could be more painful and grievous than to see the Zionists enter Egypt to live among its people with all their corruption, conspiracies and subversive activities.



"Just over the Hilton will not suffice, I want it over the Cairo Tower".

- Al Riyadh

Notable nonagenarians

By R.W. Apple

LONDON — The occasion was a dinner at the Garrick Club, the London lair of actors and writers, to mark the 70th birthday of W. Somerset Maugham. The great man himself, stammer and all, was the speaker. "There are many advantages attached to the p-p-process of getting old," he said. He paused, and his fellow septuagenarians leaned forward in keen anticipation. "But I can't for the life of me remember," Maugham added at last, "w-w-what on earth they are."

Maugham lived to be 91 years old, and was reasonably active and alert almost to the end.

were unborn; so were Stravinsky, Bartok, Hindemith, Picasso, Epstein and James Joyce. Sigmund Freud was 23 and had published nothing; Einstein was 3 months old. Karl Marx had four years to live. Brahms had not yet written his last two symphonies and Dvorak and Mahler had written none of theirs; Puccini had not yet begun *La Bohème*; Parsifal, Ghosts and the Brothers Karamazov were unwritten; Verdi had not yet begun on *Otello* or *Falstaff*; nearly three-quarters of the United Nations did not exist as independent countries. The war between the States had been over for a mere 14 years.

The relative abundance of eminent



Lord Shinwell, 95, will be remembered for a choice and a slap.

It is rare in most countries, including the United States, to hear of people who, at 90 years of age or more, are famous for anything other than being 90 years of age or more. But not, for some reason, in England; there is a whole roster of notable British nonagenarians who still lead vigorous lives.

On April 8, Sir Adrian Boult, the conductor who founded the BBC Symphony Orchestra, celebrated his 90th birthday by publishing a new book, "Music and Letters" and by retreating into the country to escape from an avalanche of telegrams and telephone calls, to say nothing of three gala concerts in his honor. On Oct. 31, Lord Noel-Baker, Quaker, crusader for disarmament, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1959, celebrated his 90th birthday by addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs on "the unending struggle for world peace". Last year, Dame Marie Rambert, dancer and ballet mistress, still supple as a girl, celebrated her 90th with a radio interview in which she recalled arriving in London for the first time at the outbreak of World War I in the same railway car with Nijinsky ("I said, 'Why have we stopped here?' he said, 'This is London.' I said, 'Where?' It was one of those

nonagenarians here is all but impossible to explain with precision. Britain's population, like that of most of Europe, is aging rapidly; people are living longer and having fewer children. One result is that London's population is expected to fall from 7.9 million in 1961 to 5.7 million in 1991. At birth, today's crop of nonagenarians had a life expectancy of about 44; children born tomorrow will have a life expectancy of 70. But why should so many men and women who have worked unusually hard all of their lives, shouldered heavy burdens and absorbed their fair share of the stresses of our century have survived so long in Great Britain?

Perhaps it has something to do with the way the old are treated in a society where youth has never become a cult. Although British public pensions are small—half the size of those of the Netherlands, for example and although one reads increasingly of some forgotten old person, the elderly are accorded a certain respect and affection. Whether they live in villages or in big cities or as many do, in seaside resorts like Torquay and Bournemouth, they can expect a "Morning, Luv", from the newspaper vendor, a seat on a bus or

escape of vital moisture. Very little moisture escapes from anything in England.

Most likely, however, it is simply chance that has preserved so many eminent contemporaries into their 90s. At least, that seems to be the considered view of five of the best known — Lord Brockway and Lord Shinwell, Catherine Bramwell-Booth, Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and Ben Travers.

Archibald Fenner Brockway, who was made a baron after he lost this seat in the House of Commons in 1964, asks more questions in the House of Lords than any other peer. He also gets more mail; so much, in fact, that the postal clerk has set up a special box for him instead of the usual pigeonhole.

At 91, he retains an unshakable belief in the ideals — internationalism, socialism, pacifism — that have motivated his entire life. Born in Calcutta, the son and grandson of missionaries, he describes himself as an agnostic whose "whole attitude to life is spiritual" a feeling of identification with all nature, all mankind, all life, the whole of the past, the whole of the future." The acids of political and social combat have never eroded his idealism, and he is the sort of man who is incapable of hating an opponent, even if he hates the opponent's politics.

"Fenner just hasn't got the double standards of so many of those on the left," a Conservative peer commented last year. "He really does mind about justice and human rights, and he minds equally whether they are flouted in Russia or Chile. He is also a fundamentally decent man; indeed, he is unaware of the wickedness that there is in human nature."

Lord Brockway was converted to socialism by no less than James Keir Hardie, the father of the Labor party, whom he was sent to interview as a young journalist in 1908. Keir Hardie was the first in a series of great men who became his friends: "Wells, Shaw, Russell, Nehru, Gandhi, Kenyatta, Orwell, Galsworthy..."

"It was an enormous privilege," he recalled. "Shaw once said, 'If I ever meet God, I'll tell him he's in my debt, because I made the world better.' I don't feel that way. I've taken far more out of life than I have given."

Few would agree with that typically modest judgment. Brockway's idealistic pacifism led to his imprisonment during World War I, when he refused to enter the military, and then to involvement in the campaign he attributes to his early experiences of Asian pantheism, made him the greatest crusader for decolonization. For decades, he bombarded ministers with questions: "Is the right honorable gentleman aware that 60,000 Indians are in prison?" "Will the secretary of state for the colonies tell the House on what ground Mr. Motssamai Mpho was returned to Bechuanaland (now Botswana) in handcuffs?"

"Harold Wilson once said I was more responsible than any man in Britain for the liberation of the colonial territories," Lord Brockway said. "I must say that I am deeply disappointed in the result. On the whole, it has resulted in more repression, although I am encouraged by Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. The rest must release their political prisoners and recognize human liberties."

"The politician I must admire in the world is Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He is lovable and farsighted, and he is building socialism from the roots. To us it might seem pathetic that they are building their own mud dispensaries and warehouses. Julius insists that they must, because he believes that they must have self-reliance, instead of having aid showered on them from above."

He was equally pitiful on a number of other subjects during a two-hour talk not long ago at the House of Lords. Spry and erect, though he complains of slight deafness and "a wobbly leg", his full gray hair brushed straight back from his forehead, he was wearing his ever-present cardigan under his suit coat and pulling on his ever-present pipe. Some of his comments on the Labor party: "It doesn't have much idealism left. Labor is now a pragmatic party concerned mainly with proving that it can manage capitalism better than the Tories. Mrs. Thatcher will find it impossible to deal with our problems, and we will see a resurgence of socialist ideals and dynamism. All our present evils — unemployment, inflation, homelessness, here and all over the West — won't be ended except through democratic socialism."

On Britain's world role: "It's ridiculous to regard ourselves as a military power. But we have contributed as much as any people to the idea of tolerance and democracy, and I hope we may still have intellectual and moral values to offer. Am I preaching? I hope not. But, for example, it is urgent to build a new world economic order. Why on earth should we be talking about import controls? They would only mean unemployment in other countries."

If all this makes Lord Brockway sound solemn, he is anything but that. He told with relish of his doctor's order that he drink at least three glasses a day because of artery trouble, and of the treatment's efficacy: "Clot's cleared, pain's gone." And he confessed he had been a "terrible family man," not because he was too busy with politics but because "I've always been promiscuous."

The other day, Manny Shinwell's doctor ordered him to cancel all his appointments because of overwork. The news didn't surprise his friends. Lord Shinwell had turned 95 on Oct. 18, yet he was busy completing still another book on his favorite subject: his career. He was working with the BBC on a seven-part dramatization of his life, the first ever undertaken by the Beeb about a living person, and he had just taken an active part in the debate about party organization at the Labor conference at Brighton — a subject he first discussed at a similar conference 60 years ago. ("The chairman told me to sit down, shut up and leave the subject to my elders," he recalls.

Grandson of a Polish-Jewish immigrant, son of a tailor, Emanuel Shinwell was born in the squalor of Glasgow's notorious Gorbals slum and left school at the age of 11. For 57 years, as a member of the House of Commons for 48 years, Minister of Fuel and Power, Defense Minister and, since 1970, member of the house of Lords, he has stood near the center of British politics. He is not much



Ben Travers, 90, staged a comeback last year with his first play in 23 years.

impressed with what he has seen, as he wrote in his 1973 book, "I've Lived Through It All."

"In my adult lifetime, Great Britain has declined from the position of the world's leading industrial country, the heart of a great empire, to the role of a nation able to influence events only by her ingenuity and on the grounds of tradition and example."

"But for a handful of exceptions, the democratic process devised and perfected over the centuries has failed since 1900 to produce men who, either individually or as groups in cabinet or Parliament, have had the virtues of wisdom and judgement successfully to steer the ship of state. Perhaps most tragic of all, the failure has been that events have always been ahead of political direction."

Lord Shinwell will probably be remembered best not for his witty, combative oratory, which can still fill the galleries of the House of Lords as fast as most peers' fulminations can empty them, or for his role in the nationalization of the coalmines, but for a choice and a slap. The choice came in 1922, when he proposed the election of a fellow Scotsman, Ramsay MacDonald, as the leader of the Labor Party; when Labor won in 1924 MacDonald became the first Labor Prime Minister. The slap came in 1938 when Comdr. Robert T. Bower shouted during a Commons debate on the Spanish Civil War, "Go back to Poland." Manny Shinwell strode across the floor to the Tory benches and whacked him on the side of the head with an open palm, so hard that Bower's hearing was impaired for several weeks.

Unlike Lord Brockway, he is pacific in neither belief nor manner. He still believes, with typical pugnacity, that Britain should have and could have won the Stettin war, and probably would have except for "the perfidy

of the United States" and especially John Foster Dulles. His great ambition as a young man was to become a boxer, but he "started reading instead." That was his ticket out of the Gorbals, out of a life that he described vividly in a recent interview: "You lived in three-story tenements, with one lavatory on each landing for three families. Filthy black smoke poured in when you opened the windows. There was every opportunity to become a criminal, and even the best of us emerged from it as hardened agitators and rebels. Only 18 miles from Loch Lomond, you had a cesspool of disputation, drunkenness and corruption. When I walked through the West End, the good part of town, I saw motor cars, but no one who lived in the Gorbals could ever dream of owning one."

Ben Travers likes to tell a story about a place where he used to live called Burnham-on-Sea. It is a second-rate specimen of a second-rate genre, the British seaside resort, "always a complete flop," as he says, but Travers loved it. One day, an elderly resident died, leaving for the local vicar a note asking that he be buried at sea. The vicar was determined to oblige, although the whole idea seemed a bit presumptuous. So he hired a rowboat and pushed out into the Bristol Channel with a boatman, two helpers from an undertakers and the coffin. Unfortunately, the sea was rough. No sooner had he begun to say his piece — "We brought nothing into this world..." — than he became seasick. Seeing his distress, his companions pitched the coffin into the sea.

"The dame fools," says Ben Travers, who looks like Puck's great-grandfather. "He still believes, with typical pugnacity, that Britain should have and could have won the Stettin war, and probably would have except for "the perfidy

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Lord Brockway, 91, asks more questions in the House of Lords than any other peer.

a helping hand up a steep step. Anyone who reaches his 100th birthday can count on receiving a telegram from the Queen.

The old who have accomplished great things are treated especially well. Like Cicero, the British have always believed that intelligence, reflection and judgement reside in old men, and it is still the custom to grant life peerages to men and women in the twilight of their careers. They visit the House of Lords, where they can comment upon and occasionally even influence the events of the day. The point is not that peers and peeresses have vast power but that many public figures who might otherwise feel shunted aside have the chance, if they want it, to continue to participate. At last count, 13 of the 1,190 members of the Lords were over 90.

Or perhaps it has something to do with the weather. Francis Bacon argued that "age is a great but slow dryer" and said that life in cool, damp climates promoted long life by keeping the skin tight and preventing the

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Exxon: first industrial company earns \$4 billion

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — A surge in overseas oil-producing, refining and marketing earnings, on top of a sharp increase in world prices, helped make Exxon Corp. the first industrial company to earn more than \$4 billion a year.

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, on Friday reported fourth-quarter earnings of more than \$1.5 billion, up 60 per cent over last year's figure, and a net income for 1979 of more than \$4.2 billion, a 55 per cent gain. Exxon thus became only the second U.S. company to earn \$4 billion in one year and the first industrial company to do so. American Telephone and Telegraph Co. earned more than \$5 billion in 1978.

In a statement, Exxon said its earnings were justified because of the large investment needed to generate profits.

Among other oil companies reporting higher income for the fourth quarter and for 1979 were Standard Oil Company of Ohio and Sun Oil Inc.

Sohio, the United States' 15th largest oil company, credited increased flow of Alaskan crude at higher prices for its fourth-quarter increase of 174 per cent, to \$451 million, and

Worst rate since 1946

Inflation hits 13.3% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R) — American consumer prices surged upward in December, bringing the 1979 inflation rate to 13.3 per cent and making it the worst year for inflation since the removal of World War II price control, in 1946, the government said Friday.

The Labor Department said sharply higher food costs helped push prices up by 1.2 per cent in December, up from the one per cent jump in November.

The annual rate was almost 50 per cent up on the nine per cent increase in 1978. It was the highest since the 18.2 jump in 1946.

Energy prices were the main spur to inflation in 1979. The higher cost of imported oil,

plus initial moves to phase out government price controls on domestic supplies, pushed energy prices up 37.4 per cent.

Even without energy, inflation would have been worse in 1979 than in the previous year. Prices of goods and services other than energy rose 11.1 per cent.

The 1979 performance means that the U.S. inflation rate was one of the worst among industrial countries. Consumer prices increased by an average of 9.9 per cent in the European Common Market in 1979, it was officially reported Friday.

The European statistics office said inflation had accelerated during the year from 8.6 per cent in the first half to 11.6 per cent in the second.

Disagreement in Congress snarls oil tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Disagreement over how to spend a half-trillion dollars is blocking Congressional action on President Jimmy Carter's "windfall" tax on the oil industry.

About one-third of Exxon's 1979 earnings gain came from a \$320 million reduction in British taxes on inventories and a \$7 million foreign-exchange profit, compared with an \$88 million loss in 1978.

But an "improvement in margins in most markets" in Europe and elsewhere as world oil prices nearly doubled pushed Exxon's foreign refining and marketing profits up by 110 per cent to \$1.2 billion, excluding the effects of the tax change.

Exxon also reported gains from oil production in the North Sea and Malaysia.

Exxon said it earned a return of 20.1 per cent on its' shareholders' equity, up from 12.5 per cent in 1978 and compared with the 16.7 per cent return the Federal Trade Commission says the average U.S. manufacturing company earned in the first nine months of 1979.

Foreign-owned farmland has no impact



SOLAR SAILING: A solar-powered pleasure boat, which went into operation recently, glides on West Lake, a resort in Hangzhou, China. The official Xinhua New Agency says the canopy consists of monocrystalline silicon cells which can absorb enough energy from the sun to drive the boat for three hours at six km an hour.

U.S. grain inventories reach record levels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Inventories of American feed grain and soybeans as of Jan. 7 were at record levels, reflecting the huge 1979 harvests, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday.

The seed grain stockpile was 203 million metric tons, up 7 per cent from a year ago, and the soybean inventory 48.2 million, up 27 per cent.

Howard W. Hjort, the department's chief economist and policy analyst, said the figures will be reviewed to help determine grain usage prospects in the coming months.

The figures also will have a bearing on whether the government will pay farmers to take some of their land from crops this year, one of the options being considered to hold down further buildups in U.S. grain reserves.

President Jimmy Carter on Jan. 4 canceled the further sales of 17 million metric tons of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union as part of a retaliation against involvement in Afghanistan.

Although the Carter administration has pledged to buy or otherwise remove the embargoed grain from the marketplace as one of the measures undertaken to help protect farmers, officials are still concerned about the existing huge U.S. grain supply and a possibility that 1980 crops also might be large.

Meanwhile, Argentina intends to maintain its normal grain trade with the Soviet Union but will try not to take advantage of a partial embargo on U.S. grain shipments to the Soviets, the state department said Friday.

A report on talks held in Buenos Aires by L. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster claimed "significant progress," but did not make clear whether Argentina would curb its grain sales.

But Argentina, a major grain producer, is considered capable of selling the Soviets 10 million tons of grain beyond their current commitments.

Before Carter sent Goodpaster, a former NATO commander, to Argentina, leaders of that military government had promised not to undercut Carter's action.

But, at the same time, Argentine officials said they did not intend to interfere with the free market.

The department's report said Goodpaster and President Jorge Rafael Videla had discussed "the seriousness of the situation" in Afghanistan "as well as its implications for the maintenance of international peace and security."

The report added that an abrupt alteration in Argentina's trade could hurt it and cost it trading partners, presumably including the Soviet Union.

If Goodpaster arranged a compromise with Videla it was not made evident.

Goodpaster will visit Brazil on Monday to try to win that nation's cooperation, it was announced earlier.

The U.S. Agriculture Department also reported Friday that as of Oct. 31 less than one-half of 1 per cent of American farmland was owned by foreigners or American corporations with 5 per cent foreign ownership.

In its first analysis of Congressional mandated reports on foreign ownership of farmland, the department said such ownership was so small it probably would cause few problems overall but may affect local areas where ownership is high.

"The quantity of foreign-owned agricultural land is so small that it is unlikely that an aggregate impact on agriculture, either positive or negative, could be detected," the department said.

But the report, while saying the effects of foreign ownership cannot be determined with certainty yet, added that "in areas of heaviest concentration it is possible that some communities could be locally affected."

The report to Carter and the Congress is

the first under a 1978 U.S. law requiring foreigners or corporations with 5 per cent foreign ownership to notify the government of farmland holdings.

The law was passed amid concern by lawmakers and farm leaders that farmland purchases by foreigners could drive American family farmers off the land and compromise the United States' control over its food production.

Specifically, the department said, 500 reports filed by foreign owners or U.S. corporations with 5 per cent foreign ownership showed they controlled of 5.2 million of the United States' 1.23 billion acres of farmland.

The report said foreigners owned about 2.9 million of those acres while the corporations controlled about 2.3 million. The department said it found foreign-owned farmland in all states but Rhode Island.

About 43 per cent of the land in question is forest land, the report said, and only 9 per cent of the foreign owners changed the use of the land after they bought it.

The south had more than 1.3 million acres of foreign-owned farmland, about 39 per cent of the total, with the bulk concentrated in Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, the report said. Those three states alone accounted for quarter of all the foreign-owned farmland reported.

Significant foreign holdings also were reported in Nevada, New Mexico and Oregon but they primarily resulted from foreign ownership of single parcels in excess of 100,000 acres each.

The foreign owners represented more than 50 countries, the report said, with investors controlling more than half the American holdings coming from the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and West Germany.

Arab bank bans Israel, S. Africa

KHARTOUM, Jan. 26 (R) — The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa will not assist any African country which deals with Israel or South Africa, bank president Cheidli Ayari said.

Ayari told a press conference here Friday that the ban would apply to any country which established diplomatic relations with Israel or South Africa or which dealt with firms in the two states.

The Khartoum-based bank has already boycotted Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel, but Ayari said countries maintaining relations with Egypt would not be affected.

All Arab countries except Sudan, Oman and Somalia have severed political, economic and other relations with Egypt.

Saudi Arabian

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Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of a mosque in a government complex in Omdurman, Khartoum, Abha area	300	500	Jan. 23
"	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Qubbah mosque in Billesmar	300	500	Jan. 22
"	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Sa'ad mosque in Kaisah	400	500	Jan. 23
"	Demolition and reconstruction of Saadiah mosque in Bisha area	500	500	Jan. 7
"	Demolition and reconstruction of Ben Hameyaj Al-Birk mosque in Qunuzah	400	500	Jan. 28
"	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Husniah village in Wadi Safras, Medina	400	500	Feb. 6

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Weekly Wall Street: economists predict new arms race stimulation

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — The desponding chill in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union has led to some major changes in Wall Street's economic forecast for the early 1980s.

A few months ago, the standard view was that a U.S. recession was looming in 1980. It was expected to exert downward pressure on corporate profits, but it was also expected to put at least a small dent in inflation and bring down interest rates from their recent historic highs.

Now some of those forecasts are being adjusted for the prospect of increased spending on defense and technological research, which could be a broad stimulus to economic activity.

"An arms race lasting for at least the next half-decade is increasingly probable," said Richard B. Hoey, an analyst at Bachrach-Hatsey-Stuart Shields Inc., in a report issued earlier this month.

"The coming arms race should have minimal impact on the outlook for the economy in 1980, but a major impact on 1981-1985."

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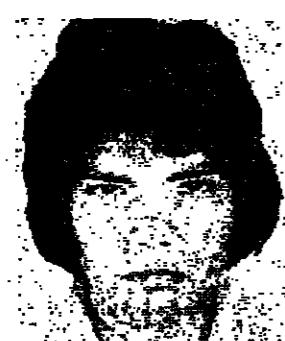
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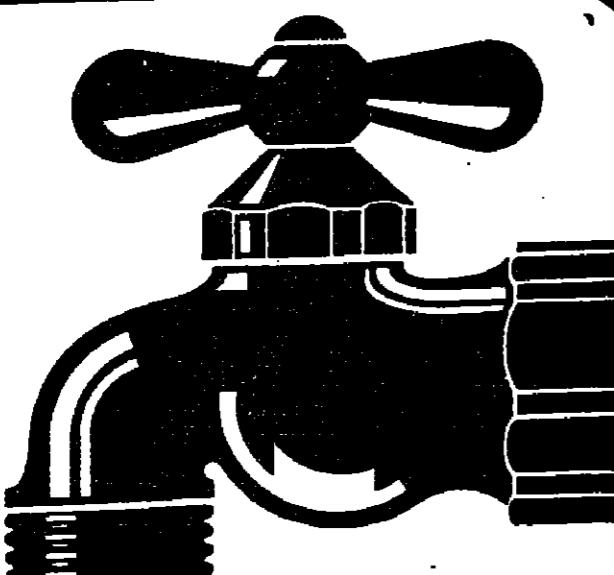
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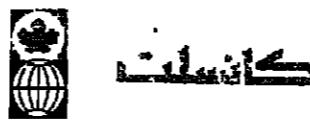
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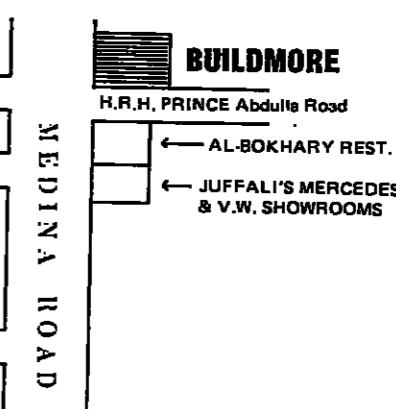
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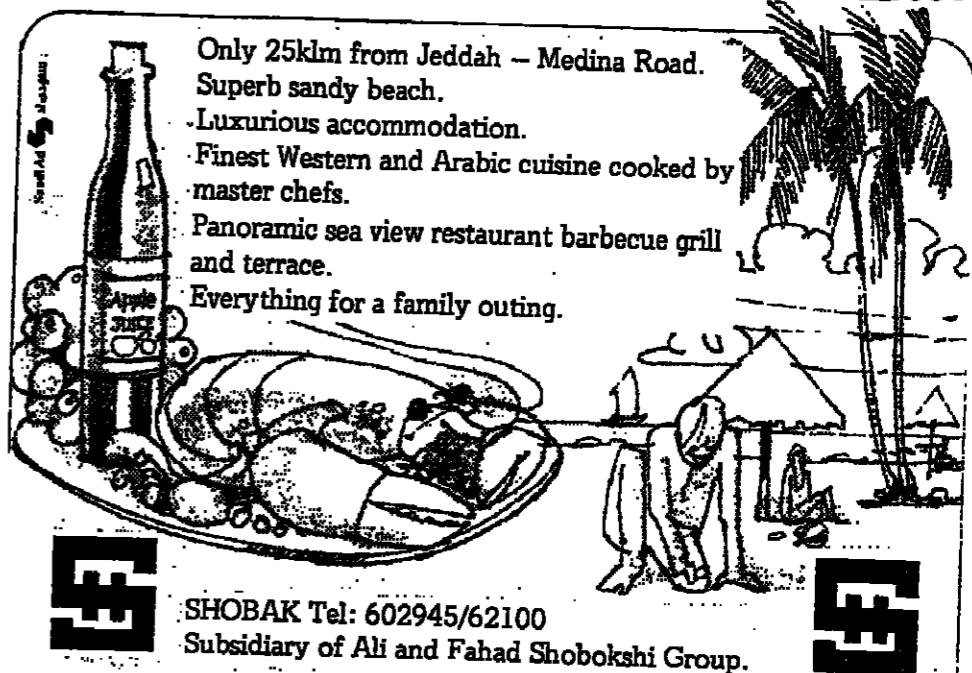
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Panama beefs up security but says Shah free to go

PANAMA CITY, Panama, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — A spokesman for the former Shah of Iran has said strengthened security forces around the Shah were for his protection, not his arrest.

"He is not under arrest and the security forces here are to protect and not to detain him," said Mark Morse in a long distance telephone interview from Contadora Island, where the former monarch is staying.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said Wednesday the Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was under arrest in Panama and being held for return to Iran.

Militants who have held nearly 50 Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4 have demanded he be returned to Iran for trial.

Morse said the Shah is free to go wherever he wants in Panama and enter or leave the country. The Shah and his wife Farah arrived at the plush tourist island 70 km southwest of Panama City on Dec. 15. The couple has visited the mainland twice since then.

Tourists visiting the island have reported seeing large numbers of armed security guards around the house where the Shah is staying.

Panama has no diplomatic relations with Iran and the two countries have no extradition treaty.

However, Iran earlier this week formally

applied for the Shah's extradition under common international laws. Iranian authorities have 60 days beginning last week to meet three Panamanian legal requirements.

They are: a copy of the arrest warrant duly issued by an Iranian authorities; documentary proof of the Shah's identity; and a copy of the documents from legal authorities attesting to what he is wanted for.

Only then can Panamanian authorities take the extradition request under consideration, presidential press spokesman Boris Moreno told reporters. Meanwhile, Moreno said the Shah "remains under the care of the security authorities of Panama" and is not under arrest or detention of any kind.

Most telephone calls to the island are either being ignored or answered with the statement, "No one of the Shah's party is in."

At the embassy in Tehran, meanwhile the hostages spent their 84th day in captivity. At a Tehran news conference, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh continued to insist — in the face of firm Panamanian denials — that the Shah was effectively under arrest in Panama pending a decision on extraditing him back to Iran.

The developments in Tehran were reported by Western journalists there.

It was announced Jan. 12 that Ayatollah Khomeini was suffering from fatigue and

would go into seclusion for two weeks at his home in Qom, 169 km south of Tehran. But his doctors decided Wednesday he needed hospitalization because of "some slight heart trouble," Tehran Radio reported, and he was taken to the capital, where he was admitted to the intensive-care unit of a hospital at 1 a.m. Thursday.

A crowd gathered outside the hospital, and political and religious leaders were seen coming and going.

The government radio, monitored in London and Kuwait, later quoted one of his physicians, Dr. Alipur, as saying Khomeini's condition was good, he was resting and doctors hoped to move him from intensive-care into a regular heart-treatment unit.

"As far as my condition is concerned, I am — praise be to God — not bad," the Shiite Muslim patriarch said in his taped, 10-minute message to the nation, played on the national radio. "My illness is not important," he was quoted as saying by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug in a dispatch from Tehran.

Khomeini cast his vote at the hospital in Friday's nationwide presidential election.

In another development, the Muslim militants holding the embassy have accused one of their hostages, Barry Rosen, of having tried



The deposed Shah of Iran

as embassy press officer to manipulate the Iranian news media to work against Khomeini's revolutionary government.

In a television broadcast Tuesday night, the militants also accused Vansoor Rohbani, the editor of Tehran's leading morning newspaper, *Bamdad*, of having cooperated with Rosen by agreeing not to publish anti-American articles.

Rohbani had sought to maintain close contacts with Rosen and the embassy, they charged.

As a result, workers at the *Bamdad* printing plant refused to continue production until the allegations are cleared up, a *Bamdad* spokesman said and the daily was not published Wednesday.

Rohbani had sought to maintain close contacts with Rosen and the embassy, they charged.

But who told the ambassador-to-be that the people of Cairo, having demonstrated their reluctance to have him ensconced behind walls and out of sight, will have him as an eyesore in an exposed tent on the Nile? Clearly it is better for all concerned if he checks in with the minimum of

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazan

"We shall open up the embassy even if we had to do it in a tent on the Nile. We shall be happy to be the first Israeli embassy in Egypt." Thus Eliahu bin Elasar, Israeli ambassador-designate to Egypt, in an interview with Israeli radio over the difficulty of finding premises for his mission. He said that he will have to conduct his business at the Cairo Hilton until a place is found.

The Israeli envoy's news is an adequate comment on the popular feeling in long-suffering Egypt over the "normalization" of the relations with Israel. It is of double significance when it comes from the Israelis themselves. For who can argue now that the Egyptians in fact welcome their new, pretended, "friends"?

The Cairenes, a community generous and hospitable to a fault, have made their view of this unwelcome guest known.

Whether the Israeli will have to have their tent or stay in the Hilton — and we know in that case who will foot this bill too — they have to note well that Cairo, that city which hundreds of thousands of Arabs know and love as the "mother of cities," is that open-armed, open-hearted capital of Arab and countless other people's hearts, did not want to afford them a place — To the Hilton then! And even then, not for long!

Translated from *Asheq Al Awasat*

Tito's condition improves; aide hits Soviet intervention

BELGRADE, Jan. 26 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito's health is improving after the amputation of his left leg last Sunday and he is doing exercises, his doctors said Saturday.

The 87-year-old president is staying at the central clinic in Ljubljana, northwest Yugoslavia, where he was operated on twice in the last two weeks.

In a bulletin, the doctors said: "The general condition of health of president of the republic Josip Broz Tito is further improving. Medical rehabilitation is being carried out according to a fix program."

The doctors gave no further details, but medical sources said the program included physiotherapy, exercises, and leaning on his right leg to prevent atrophy, or weakening of the muscles through disuse.

Tito's leg was amputated after the failure of an operation to clear an artery blockage and the onset of gangrene in his toes which was threatening his life.

The president has surprised officials and ordinary Yugoslavs with the speed of his apparent recovery, and has already started to resume some of his normal duties.

Since the operation Tito has conferred several times with top Communist party and state officials, including state vice-president Lazar Koliševski, on important domestic and foreign policy issues.

Radioactive leak said safe

LIVERMORE, California, Jan. 26 (AP) — Thousands of workers have returned to their jobs at a nuclear weapons lab where radioactive water trickled from a storage tank after an earthquake cracked buildings and roads and injured dozens of persons.

Authorities said the leak posed no health hazard.

The leak of water laced with radioactive tritium at the Lawrence Livermore Lab began Thursday at the rate of about a liter a minute and dwindled by Friday to several

liters per hour, according to spokesman Michael Ross.

The tank, on a base of asphalt, was cordoned off as officials monitored the leak.

Ross said the leak might continue for several days.

The seepage was apparently caused by Thursday morning's quake, which registered 5.5 on the Richter scale and was described by one person as a "gentle, rolling motion, not the usual jolt."

5 die in police attack on South Africa bank

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — A second woman held hostage in the siege of a suburban Pretoria bank by black Nationalist Guerrillas died Saturday, bringing the death toll to five, sources reported.

The three gunmen who stormed the bank Friday all were killed in a police raid on the building.

The bloody end to the most daring guerrilla operation ever in tightly-controlled, white-ruled South Africa came after nightfall when police armed with automatic rifles and shotguns lunged through the doors of the Volkskas Bank in the Pretoria suburb of Silverton.

Police minister Louis Le Grange said his men assaulted the bank, where the hostages were being held by three blacks from the Underground African National Congress after the guerrillas opened fire on their captives.

One hostage, a 19-year-old bank teller, died in the assault. It wasn't immediately clear if she was killed by gunfire or from the explosion of a hand grenade detonated by one of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas, all armed with Soviet-block AK-47 assault rifles and grenades were killed instantly in the barrage of police gunfire. One had his head nearly severed by a shotgun blast.

A total of 22 persons, including several police officers, were taken to the hospital for treatment following the assault. Most of them had been hit by shrapnel from the grenade during the two-minute-long assault by elite commandos from the police anti-terrorist brigade.

The guerrillas, who told hostages they were from the ANC, entered the bank just after 1 p.m. local time and immediately took over. In the confusion, a score of customers and employees managed to flee while at least three shots were fired.

The police arrived and cordoned off the block around the three-story brick building housing the bank.

At first appeared police were willing to negotiate with the guerrillas, who police sources said, demanded the release from Robben Island detention camp of black nationalist Nelson Mandela, 61, and about seven other black political prisoners. The guerrillas demanded Mandela. South

13 found dead in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 26 (AP) — Authorities here reported finding bodies of 13 victims of apparent political violence. They said some died in shootouts between troops and guerrillas but that others appeared to be part of a wave of vengeance killing between civilian rightists and leftists.

Three unidentified bodies were found in downtown San Salvador early Friday. Their throats had been cut and their hands chopped off.

Hours later in Sonsonate, 80 km to the West, two persons were machine gunned to death from a moving car. Two others suffered the same fate in Santa Ana 56 kms, to the East.

Other victims included Isabel Nejima, 60, who was arrested a week ago charged with leading a group of El Salvador's outlawed Communist party. She was freed for lack of evidence, but was shot to death Friday on a road leading into the capital.

A national guard lieutenant and two guerrillas died in two provincial shootouts.

The political leanings of some of the victims were not immediately known.

FLIGHT: A Cambodian refugee family is again forced to flee their makeshift house after it caught fire along with several others in an encampment on the Thai border. The camp was evacuated recently because of heavy fighting in the area, and families had been living there again for only a week before the fire occurred.

For Rhodesian elections Exiled Mugabe returns

SALISBURY, Jan. 26 (R) — Rhodesian Guerrilla Chief Robert Mugabe returns here Sunday after almost five years in exile, and is certain to be hailed by black Rhodesians as a liberator and a hero.

His aides in the Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front say they are trying to mobilize 1.5 million people for a mass rally in the black township of Highfields.

Both Mugabe, an avowed Marxist and revolutionary, faces uncertainties as he prepares for next month's election for the leadership of an independent Zimbabwe.

British sources said Saturday that British Governor Lord Soames has banned a series of pamphlets and posters published by ZANU-PF because they contained inflammatory incitements to violence.

In party literature included slogans such as "death to the British colonial troops" and "power can only come from the barrel of the gun," the sources said.

Some of the material was printed before last month's peace agreement in London between the Patriotic Front guerrillas, led by Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, and the Rhodesian authorities, the sources said.

Soames issued the ban yesterday after customs officers discovered the pamphlets being imported from Mugabe's headquarters in exile in Mozambique.

Mugabe will be returning home just a

month after a ceasefire was declared in the seven-year bush war which claimed more than 20,000 lives.

Never a visible public figure in his own country, he will be met by strong rival forces which are being marshaled to dilute his appeal to the voters.

Mugabe, 51 spent more than a decade of detention as secretary-general of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU before he assumed the leadership in a 1974 prison coup.

Mozambique agreed Friday to release Rhodesian political prisoners, which cleared the way for Mugabe's return, a British spokesman said.

Britain had been delaying approval of Mugabe's return until dissident members of Mugabe's ZANU, held by Mozambique at Mugabe's request, were released.

ZANU officials, who have already returned to Rhodesia under the cease-fire in the seven-year war, have booked a soccer field in Salisbury for a rally for Mugabe.

Mugabe, had planned on returning to Rhodesia more than two weeks ago to begin campaigning for the Feb. 27 independence elections.

The other leader of the front, Joshua Nkomo, returned to Rhodesia on Jan. 13.

Also, the repatriation of Rhodesian refugees from Botswana was to begin again Saturday after a one-day break due to a water shortage at the reception camp, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commission on refugees said.

Nicholas Morris, a U.N. spokesman in Salisbury, confirmed Friday that 1,000 more refugees were expected to cross the border at Plumtree on Saturday and that groups were to continue to enter Rhodesia daily until all 22,000 Rhodesians in Botswana were brought home.

Thursday Rhodesian police at the Tegwani Mission, near Plumtree, impounded about 30 trucks and escort vehicles to stop the repatriation.

All vehicles and personnel returned to Botswana on Friday, according to newspaper reports.

A police spokesman in Bulawayo said the trucks were impounded temporarily to slow the repatriation exercise while the failure of the water supply at Tegwani Mission, which has been set up as a reception camp, was remedied.

Robert Mugabe

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